

The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1912.

LOCAL NEWS.

MEMORANDA.

The railroad company is to put the wagon road along "Stab A" in better condition soon.

Those wishing to purchase good building lots should read the advertisement of Mr. H. H. Prince.

The Weekly Pioneer, a good newspaper, bearing the politics, brings out interesting news on our first page.

Mr. C. S. Curtis and wife have gone east and their room is being enlarged to a choice stock of millinery.

Dist. Court met on Tuesday and adjourned on Wednesday, without transacting any important business.

Gen. E. V. Holsinger, of the steamer "The Sheridan," paid a short visit to the old home in Stillwater, leaving on Wednesday.

Gen. Sam Harrison, an advertiser in another column, is coming to Stillwater in the way of a tour of inspection.

A beautiful evening has taken the place of the old wooden porch in front of Thorne's store. The house was the first frame.

There was a union picnic of the Sunday School of the Second Presbyterian and Methodist churches of this city at White Bear yesterday.

The large party went by the cars, and had a delightful time.

Mr. Clint Cox, so long with A. C. Lott, left for St. Paul last week.

There are many friends, though sorry to see him go, who will be glad to know that he can find him at Messrs. Moore & Hazzard's, 102 1/2 St. Paul.

The card of Murdock & Spencer, the new insurance firm, appears on our first page.

It will be seen that the firm is composed of some of the most reliable and best insurance companies represented by them. They will do the "the" to.

Mrs. J. A. Oates appeared at Court Hall on Thursday evening, with the McKee Bankin Comedy Troupe, at the "Theater of the Regiments."

The going to press precludes further notice of the entertainment in this issue.

Thomas Bower, the well known proprietor of the Pacific Marble and Granite works, St. Paul, was in the city a day or two this week, with an eye to business.

He has received some handsome grates and mantels, in addition to his usual stock.

A stormy rain storm Thursday night, doing considerable damage by washing out streets and private property.

Mr. Day's house in Nelson's Field, was blown off the blocks supporting it; streets, sidewalks and gutters washed out; several house foundations undermined and rats torn up.

Rev. Dr. Cyrus Dickson of New York City, Secretary of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church, delivered a most able and eloquent address in the First church on Monday evening.

Unfortunately notice of his coming was not generally given and only a very small audience was present.

From E. G. Harte, the old and reliable real estate agent, announces on our first page some fine residences and business lots, as well as residences, in different parts of the city for sale.

Among them are the Episcopal church lots on Second Street—a good business location.

Misses Prince & French have done a good thing. They have made the store in the Sawyer House block, unusually neat and attractive, and are receiving a choice stock of dry goods, groceries and miscellaneous merchandise, which they advertise in another column, and sell at low figures. Give them a trial.

O. H. Comfort, Esq., attorney at law, recently from Wisconsin, publishes his card in another column.

He is a native of Wisconsin, and prominent attorney and official of that State, and his gentlemanly appearance, as well as his ability, recommend him to the best wishes of his brethren of the profession and also to the people generally.

His death, of Dr. J. A. Ahl is announced elsewhere. He died on Friday morning last, being taken sick the previous Sunday. Dr. Ahl was an old and well known citizen.

He came to Glenview, Illinois, in 1870, came to Glenview, Illinois, in 1870, and to Stillwater in 1880. He leaves a widow and family, who have the sympathy and respect of the community.

This funeral took place on Sunday from the Universalist church.

Don't forget the great auction on Monday, at Westing, Hoesen & Co's store.

T. J. O'Connor & Co., Auctioneers.

Success to Mrs. B. B. Messrs. McPeters Bros., of our city have associated themselves with the well known firm of Moore, Hazzard & Co., of Minneapolis.

Mr. J. J. McPeters, devoting his time to the interest of the firm.

The Journal of Commerce says of them thus:

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

The card of Moore, Hazzard & Co. appears upon our first page.

These gentlemen are well known throughout the country. They keep a large and complete assortment of doors, sash, and blinds, Frames, Mouldings, etc., and make Glazed Sash a specialty.

Their facilities for manufacturing are ample, and their stock is well up to all demands of trade in this section.

Mr. Hazzard is well acquainted with the business, and has charge of the work. He will be found at the office of the company, 57 Washington avenue.

The firm already commands a large trade, and is rapidly extending its business.

Accessories—A large lot of boots and shoes, dry goods, hats and caps, hardware, glassware, table and pocket cutlery, etc., will be sold at auction with reserve, at Westing, Hoesen & Co., on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 p. m.

T. J. O'Connor & Co., Auctioneers.

Samuel and Japanese fishing rods—the best in the market—for sale for 75 cents, at Morris's.

The State Prison.

WHO ARE IN IT.

HOW IT IS CONDUCTED.

THE GIBNET AND REPERT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

THE RESULTS OF PRISON LABOR IN A MANUFACTURING SENSE.

The writer remembers how, when he was a very little boy, he could hardly be induced to enter the yard of a certain prison, because he feared some of the black-thirty numbers, couched there in a row upon benches and built out of stone foundations. He did not know that criminals, even very wicked ones indeed, could be treated with prison discipline into persons of quiet and industrious habits. Nor was he aware that a prison yard was one of the quietest and best regulated enclosures in the world.

All prisons, however, are not as well regulated as the one at Stillwater, a circumstance not to be wondered at, since all prisons have not a Mr. Jackson in their walls.

Probably but a small portion of the readers of this Messenger have ever taken the trouble thoroughly to inspect the important establishment which our city has the honor to possess. It is impossible, therefore, that some account of the same may furnish interesting and profitable reading.

The prison will accommodate conveniently about one hundred and fifty-eight convicts. It has eighty-eight inmates at the present time. There are five first cells, one above another, each cell designed for one occupant. It is furnished with a bed, single width, a wash stand, basin and water jug, bath tub, etc. In the center each cell has a lamp, which, however, must be extinguished by eight o'clock. The cells are ventilated in the following manner: Near the floor is a small duct, large enough to hold a commode and furnished with a tight door. These ducts are connected with large air chimneys by means of iron tubes.

Near the top of the cell is a round aperture which also communicates with the large air chimneys by means of iron tubes. When the windows in the halls are opened—and they are kept open as much as the weather will permit—the current of air up the ventilating ducts is strong enough to carry up a piece of tissue paper.

The halls and cells are frequently whitewashed, and the floors are swept daily. The cleanliness and good ventilation of the prison are in striking contrast to the filthy and noxious atmosphere which too often pervade similar institutions.

THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The cells for female convicts are larger than the others, and fewer. A number of them are occupied. This circumstance leads to a passage of women, which the warden and his recently, being the warden and his wife, who is a visitor to the prison.

"The fact that some of the female convicts are so well behaved," remarked the warden, "shows conclusively that women are better than men."

"No," quoth the warden, "it only shows that men are so ignorant that they are not disposed to get better of their own accord, in contrast to a woman of a serious misdeed. When the day of woman suffrage comes, and women sit on juries, we shall find these women very necessary."

At this season of the year, the prisoners are required to rise at half past five, to breakfast at six, and to commence work at half past six. Their hours of labor average ten and one-half hours through the year. Their meals are served to them in their shops, which are rectangular in shape, and are divided into three compartments, in order that the different articles of food may be kept separate.

The food is abundant and of good quality. It is not doted out by either weight or measure, but each man has all he wants. A great deal of fresh meat is used, also corned beef, pork, beans, bread and soup. On Friday fish is substituted for meat, partly for the sake of variety, and partly in deference to the wishes of the Catholic members of the family. Half an hour is allowed for each meal. Coffee is furnished in the morning and tea at night; water for dinner, except in special cases. It is safe to say that many a lad from the prison has been a much larger man than he ever did out of it.

The convict labor is "farmed out" by the State to the highest bidder. Messrs. Seymour, Sabin & Co. are the gentlemen who have contracted for this labor, their lease having been renewed recently so as to extend nine years from the present time. They pay the State forty-five cents per day for each man. This rate is not as high as is paid in some States, nor as low as is paid in others. The average rates are about fifty-one cents, which is low enough, certainly; for although a few men more than that, the majority are much larger men.

When a convict is brought in, he is furnished with a zebra suit, and after a short time set at work in some one of the various departments of mechanical labor. If he is inebriated either then or subsequently, he is disciplined by confinement in the dungeon, on reduced fare. This method of discipline is, in Mr. Jackson's opinion, the best that has yet been devised. Corporal punishment merges a man. It wounds his vanity, frees his brain, and excites his animosity. In fact, it stimulates, for the time, all the evil that is in him. On the other hand, confinement, so-called, is a reflection, draws the blood from the head, and cools the blood. A man seldom holds out beyond the third day, and leaves the dungeon without any real feeling toward the officer. All the prisoners are obliged to shave once a week.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Of the prisoners is scanned by the warden or his deputy. Both the letters that go and those that come in are read by the warden.

A RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

is held in the chapel every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Ford of Marine is the chaplain. Most of the men prefer to attend the service. Many of them join in the singing, and all are apparently attentive listeners.

An attempt was made some time since to organize a church in the prison. The advisability of such an attempt has been questioned by many men of sound judgment. Mr. Jackson discouraged the movement, and it was abandoned. The fact that some of the convicts who appeared most interested in a church organization, were in reality among the worst cases in the prison, was, in the warden's opinion, enough to condemn the project. Religious zeal and a belief in the essential goodness of humanity should be tempered by sound judgment and a correct appreciation of particular circumstances.

THE REPUBLICAN RALLY AT HUDSON.

As was announced by poster, the Republicans held a strong meeting at Hudson Saturday afternoon and evening. The desire to hear the great questions of the day discussed by such statesmen as Senator Matt Carpenter and Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, drew a large crowd together. The attendance was the most noticeable since the meeting occurred at the height of the busy season among the farmers. The Republican reporter was not present at the afternoon meeting and must, therefore, confine his observations to what occurred in the evening.

A number of Stillwater gentlemen went down on the steamer May Queen, and made from the main object of the trip, largely enjoyed the evening ride.

We found a large crowd of men and women assembled in front of the court house, and inside the hall, and in the streets and lamps flaring in the breeze.

Senator Carpenter was the first speaker. And by the way, there were few better stump orators in the country than Senator Carpenter. His remarks on this occasion were frequently interrupted by applause. He was followed by Gov. Fairchild, who spoke also to great applause.

Great from the numerous specific and false accusations that are made against him by his enemies. The statements of facts which the Governor so clearly made, were the most convincing refutation of those charges. Right here it may not be improper to remark that the warden invariably used by the enemies of Gov. Grant and of his administration, consist of assertions, which are not only untrue, but are broken by a full, calm and impartial statement of facts.

The third and last speaker of the evening was Judge Humphrey, of Hudson. He is not without honor save in our own country. But if the Judge is without honor in Hudson, it is because the Hudsonites don't know enough to give honor to whom honor is due. The Judge made a good speech, in some respects the best of the evening. He especially delighted the audience by his quickness of repartee. For instance, when a voice called out, "How about North Carolina?" the Judge replied that the North Carolina election was the Bull Run of this campaign, and that it would shortly be followed by a Fort Donelson and then by a Vicksburg.

It was a long, persistent good behavior record, an unconditional surrender. The North Carolina man subsided. Rousing cheers were given for Grant and Wilson and for the speakers.

Rev. G. A. Greenleaf, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Reformed, performed the feat of swimming from three to Crow Wing, eighteen miles, in three hours and fifty minutes. So says the Tribune.

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The Found du Lac Commonwealth says the Laborers were jubilant at the supposed friendship of the Atlantic Monthly for their case. The July number took the conceit, her gives the confidence an enormous blow in the following sound estimate of his character: "Mr. Greeley is believed, peculiarly open to flattery and prejudice, bold in opinion, but timid in action, and with that indecently something in his character which makes it impossible for him to be a President of the United States." We feel confident that the Greeleyites will never want to quote the Atlantic as a political authority again.

"Very well," said a Democrat, "any party have finally confessed that the Republican ideas are right, and Republican amendments and laws to succeed."

The Post-Office Department, in answer to many inquiries relating to the new postal card system, has decided that a business printed card will be charged one cent for transmission, providing it has an address only written upon it. For more than this the regular postage will be charged. A person cannot himself make postal-cards, by attaching a one-cent stamp to a blank card, and then writing on it. No card will be recognized but the one issued from the department. The card will be ready for sale and distribution by postmasters some time in September.

BERLIN is no longer the first of the German universities. Last half-year had two thousand six hundred and thirty students, and has now three thousand and twenty-six fewer than Leipzig. This is the first time that Berlin has been outstripped by another German university.

REV. G. A. GREENLEAF, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Reformed, performed the feat of swimming from three to Crow Wing, eighteen miles, in three hours and fifty minutes. So says the Tribune.

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Lake Superior & Mississippi Division, Northern Pacific Railroad.

Direct Route to St. Paul, St. Anthony, Minneapolis, Chicago and Carver.

Trains leave Minneapolis at 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. for St. Paul, St. Anthony, Chicago and Carver. Trains leave St. Paul at 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. for Minneapolis, St. Anthony, Chicago and Carver.

Favorite Summer Route Between the Northwest and East.

Three Trains daily each way. Between Minneapolis and St. Paul, leaving Minneapolis at 8:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. and leaving St. Paul at 8:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.

St. Paul, Duluth, Superior and Lake Superior.

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THE BOY WHO GOT A PRIZE.

Just before our last vacation it was agreed among the boys of our school that every boy should have a prize for the thing in which he excelled. We chose a committee to procure and distribute the prizes.

One boy, who was the swiftest runner in school, received a picture of a hare and tortoise. John Howe, who was a famous whistler, got a stuffed canary bird.

The boy whose handwriting was the best was presented with a bottle of ink. The boy who was the quickest at figures got a slate pencil.

The poet of the school was much puzzled by having a red balloon as his proper reward.

Henry Blow was looked on as the best speaker of pieces on declamation day; but all that he got was a tin trumpet. His brother Charles, who prided himself on his good looks, received a looking-glass and comb.

When it came the turn of Ralph Loring, he wondered a little what one thing there was in which the committee would think that he excelled.

Ralph did not know whether to laugh or cry when he received a small wooden box on which was written, "To the best fly-catcher in school." He opened the box and found it filled with old cobwebs.

At first he felt like being angry; for the school-boys all had a good laugh at his expense. Then Ralph thought he would laugh too. But that night as he lay in his bed, he made up his mind that he would try to excel in something better than catching flies. He gave his mind to his books; and, soon the boys who laughed at him found themselves far behind him in their studies. It was a happy day for the flies when Ralph was cured of his foolish habit. —The Nursery.

WHAT INTELLIGENT COLORED MEN THINK OF SUMMER LEAVES.

OVERLAIN, Ohio, August 6.—The colored citizens of this place, in one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held, have just unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, in a published letter, have advised the colored men to cast their vote with the Democratic party, therefore we, the colored citizens of Overlain, in mass meeting assembled, declare—

First, That while we do not forget, but gratefully remember, the long devotion of Sumner to the cause of human freedom and equal rights, we nevertheless refuse to be led by him into the ranks of that party which has bitterly denounced and stubbornly resisted every step that has been taken toward the liberation and enfranchisement of our race.

Second—That reposing unbounded confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Gen. Grant, and taking his past as an index of his future record, we pledge to him and the party which supports his election, believing that in this consummation the interests of our race and good government will be intensely benefited.

Third—That we earnestly urge the colored men of the United States to be faithful to their allegiance to the Republican party, which has secured every right they now enjoy.

Grant and Wilson.

APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL WOMEN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

To the women of the United States: Women of the United States, the hour for political action has come. For the first time in the history of our country woman has been recognized in the platform of a large and dominant party. Philadelphia has spoken and woman is no longer ignored. She is now officially recognized as a part of the body politic. The fourteenth plank of its platform declares "the Republican party mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America; it expresses gratification that wider avenues of employment have been opened to women, and it further declares that her demands for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration. We are told that this plank does not say much, that in fact it is only a "splinter," and our "liberal" friends warn us not to rely on it as a promise of the ballot to woman. What is it, we know full better than they. Let us lay aside our party preferences. Let us one and all forget our many grievances of the past; let us forget the many times we have been ignored, buffeted and thrown by politicians. Let us throw our whole influence of voice and pen into this campaign, and in making it a success for the Republican party, make it a success for ourselves.

On behalf of the National Women's Suffrage Association.

Susan B. Anthony, Pres't.

MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE, Chair. Ex. Com.

Rochester, July 19, 1872.

manhood suffrage was established. The women of the country have long looked to it in hope, and not in vain; for to day we are launched by it into the political arena, and the Republican party must hereafter fight our battles for us. This great party, this progressive party, having taken the initiative step, will never go back on its record. It needed this new and vital issue to keep it in life, for Cincinnati endorsed its work up to this hour; the constitutional amendments, the payment of the bonds in gold, the civil service reform, the restoration of the States. It thanked the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, it proposed lands to actual settlers. The widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors were not forgotten; it acknowledged its obligation to the loyal women of the Republic, and to the demands for additional rights of all women, whatever their class, color or birth, it promised "respectful consideration." Its second plank declared "complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation." These two planks are the complement of each other, and are the promise of exact and equal justice to woman. They were the work of radical woman suffrage Republicans of Wilson, Sargent, Loring, Claflin, Hoar, Fairchild, and others. They were accepted by the candidates. Gen. Grant, in his letter, expresses his desire to see "the time when the title of 'citizen' shall carry with it all the protection and privilege to the humblest that it does to the most exalted." His course since his elevation to the Presidency has always been favorable to increased rights to women. He has officially recognized their competency and has given them many government positions. Senator Wilson is an old and staunch advocate of woman suffrage; his letter refers in pointed terms to the recognition given woman by his party and says, "to her new demand it extends the land of grateful recognition, and it commends her demands for additional rights to the calm and careful consideration of the nation." And, too, this early in the campaign, the strongest men of the party among whom are Forney of the Philadelphia Press, Gerrit Smith, Editor of the New York Independent, and President White of Cornell University, speak of this recognition as introducing a new era into politics.

While the old and tried Republican party in its platform and candidates thus gives woman assurance that her claim to political rights is to be respected, the other party in the field gives her no promise either in its platform or the letters of its nominees. The Liberal Republican party is a new party; it has no record; it has done no work; it is wholly untried; it ignores women, and by its silence in regard to the equal rights of one-half the people—the most important question now in the political horizon—it proves itself unworthy of its name, unworthy of woman's voice, and unworthy of the votes of truly liberal men. In regard to its candidates, Grant Brown, once our friend, has practically gone back on his record. Horace Greely, its chief nominee, has for years been our most bitter, scathing opponent. Both by tongue and pen he has heaped abuse, ridicule, and misrepresentation upon our leading women, while the whole power of the Tribune has been used to crush out our great reform. And now that he is a candidate for election to the highest office in the country, he still continues his bitter and hostile course towards one-half its citizens. He presses the iron heel of his despotism upon their liberties; and in answer to our appeals he says he neither desires our help nor believes us capable of giving any.

What can liberally expect from such a man? What can woman expect from such a party? Women of the Republic, you cannot in self-respect give your aid to such nominees; you cannot in self-respect work for such a party. It has repaid you, pushed you back, and said to "go hence."

The Republican party, with Grant and Wilson as its standard-bearers, opens its doors to you. By its 14th plank it invites your aid and co-operation.

Shall it not have it? Women of the South, will you not work for your own freedom? Women of North will not strive for your own enfranchisement?

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which takes at the flood leads on to fortune. But we must take the current when it serves our turn, or lose our turn, or lose our turn."

For us to-day this tide has risen; for us to-day the current serves our turn. Let us lay aside our party preferences. Let us one and all forget our many grievances of the past; let us forget the many times we have been ignored, buffeted and thrown by politicians. Let us throw our whole influence of voice and pen into this campaign, and in making it a success for the Republican party, make it a success for ourselves.

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Rochester, July 19, 1872.

manhood suffrage was established. The women of the country have long looked to it in hope, and not in vain; for to day we are launched by it into the political arena, and the Republican party must hereafter fight our battles for us. This great party, this progressive party, having taken the initiative step, will never go back on its record. It needed this new and vital issue to keep it in life, for Cincinnati endorsed its work up to this hour; the constitutional amendments, the payment of the bonds in gold, the civil service reform, the restoration of the States. It thanked the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, it proposed lands to actual settlers. The widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors were not forgotten; it acknowledged its obligation to the loyal women of the Republic, and to the demands for additional rights of all women, whatever their class, color or birth, it promised "respectful consideration." Its second plank declared "complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation." These two planks are the complement of each other, and are the promise of exact and equal justice to woman. They were the work of radical woman suffrage Republicans of Wilson, Sargent, Loring, Claflin, Hoar, Fairchild, and others. They were accepted by the candidates. Gen. Grant, in his letter, expresses his desire to see "the time when the title of 'citizen' shall carry with it all the protection and privilege to the humblest that it does to the most exalted." His course since his elevation to the Presidency has always been favorable to increased rights to women. He has officially recognized their competency and has given them many government positions. Senator Wilson is an old and staunch advocate of woman suffrage; his letter refers in pointed terms to the recognition given woman by his party and says, "to her new demand it extends the land of grateful recognition, and it commends her demands for additional rights to the calm and careful consideration of the nation." And, too, this early in the campaign, the strongest men of the party among whom are Forney of the Philadelphia Press, Gerrit Smith, Editor of the New York Independent, and President White of Cornell University, speak of this recognition as introducing a new era into politics.

While the old and tried Republican party in its platform and candidates thus gives woman assurance that her claim to political rights is to be respected, the other party in the field gives her no promise either in its platform or the letters of its nominees. The Liberal Republican party is a new party; it has no record; it has done no work; it is wholly untried; it ignores women, and by its silence in regard to the equal rights of one-half the people—the most important question now in the political horizon—it proves itself unworthy of its name, unworthy of woman's voice, and unworthy of the votes of truly liberal men. In regard to its candidates, Grant Brown, once our friend, has practically gone back on his record. Horace Greely, its chief nominee, has for years been our most bitter, scathing opponent. Both by tongue and pen he has heaped abuse, ridicule, and misrepresentation upon our leading women, while the whole power of the Tribune has been used to crush out our great reform. And now that he is a candidate for election to the highest office in the country, he still continues his bitter and hostile course towards one-half its citizens. He presses the iron heel of his despotism upon their liberties; and in answer to our appeals he says he neither desires our help nor believes us capable of giving any.

What can liberally expect from such a man? What can woman expect from such a party? Women of the Republic, you cannot in self-respect give your aid to such nominees; you cannot in self-respect work for such a party. It has repaid you, pushed you back, and said to "go hence."

The Republican party, with Grant and Wilson as its standard-bearers, opens its doors to you. By its 14th plank it invites your aid and co-operation.

Shall it not have it? Women of the South, will you not work for your own freedom? Women of North will not strive for your own enfranchisement?

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which takes at the flood leads on to fortune. But we must take the current when it serves our turn, or lose our turn, or lose our turn."

For us to-day this tide has risen; for us to-day the current serves our turn. Let us lay aside our party preferences. Let us one and all forget our many grievances of the past; let us forget the many times we have been ignored, buffeted and thrown by politicians. Let us throw our whole influence of voice and pen into this campaign, and in making it a success for the Republican party, make it a success for ourselves.

On behalf of the National Women's Suffrage Association.

Susan B. Anthony, Pres't.

MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE, Chair. Ex. Com.

Rochester, July 19, 1872.

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The Messenger.

HENRY WOODRUFF,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM
IN ADVANCE.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE:
W. R. MARSHALL, of Romney;
CHARLES KETTERIDGE, of Vermont.

FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES A. COE, of Boston.

SECOND DISTRICT:
M. A. CHANDLER, of Boston.

THIRD DISTRICT:
THEODORE SANDER, of Boston.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
O. P. WHITCOMB,
OF CHESHIRE.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
SHERWOOD HUGH,
OF RANGERS.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress from
the Third District.

GEN. J. T. AVERILL.

GEN. John A. Dix was on Wednesday nominated by the Republicans for Governor of New York.

Judge Barnard, of New York, has been found guilty by the Court of Impeachment at Saratoga, removed from office, and disqualified from holding office hereafter.

The straight-out Democratic convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3d, is greatly alarming the Greeley soap-seekers, and they are making herculean efforts to cripple or weaken it. It will be a large and enthusiastic convention. The New York Tribune, editorially in regard to it, is pretty certain that the eminent, prominent New York attorney and politician, Chas. O'Connor, will be nominated for President.

The great wheat "corner" in Chicago collapsed on Tuesday and resulted in financial disaster not only to numerous firms in Chicago, but to men in other parts of the West. The amount of wheat involved in the corner is stated variously all the way from four to five millions of bushels, which were bought at advance prices, through the mouth of August, through which the gamblers expected only about a million bushels would be delivered. Having handled this, and run wheat up to their own figures, it was the intention of the operators to spring the trap, and squeeze the outsiders to the tune of thirty or forty cents on a bushel. But there was more wheat in the country, and more railroad cars for its transportation, than they had counted on. The result was that they couldn't raise the money to handle it, and had to let it go, and down they came with a crash. No other corner has been so disastrous, not only to the gamblers in grain, but to the commercial interests of Chicago, as well as to many country shippers, when being run up to \$1.50 and upward a bushel, the decline on Monday was 30 cents, and on Tuesday from ten to fifteen cents more, till the "corner" burst.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A colored man, 105 years old, cast his first vote at the recent Kentucky election.

The Democratic lion and the Liberal lion are now lying together, and it is difficult to tell which lies most.

Theodore Tilton having remarked that H. G. stands for Honest Government, somebody replies that T. T. stands for "Too Thin."

In twenty-two counties of Kentucky the Republicans gained over 2,000 in the recent county elections. The returns show gains everywhere.

A. T. Stewart said, in answer to the question from a Greeleyite: "Yes, I should like to vote for Greeley if I could afford it, but my business men can't."

Which is right, Charles Sumner, who says the election of Greeley and Brown will be a Republican victory, or Grant Brown, who says "The Republican party no longer exists?"

Wendell Phillips, in a letter alluding to the political situation, says: "I have already written for Grant as against Greeley, and shall take a more active part, for I feel what is at stake. Greeley is simply wax in the hands of traitors. How sad Sumner's act! I cannot understand it. It is the great mistake of his life—a terrible fall."

The news that John Quincy Adams had bolted from Greeley was brought to the philosopher while at dinner. He dropped his knife and fork continually, and all he said was, "My God!" This sudden religious turn of Mr. Greeley is one of the most consolatory incidents of the campaign.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

VOL. XVII.

STILLWATER, MINN., FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1872.

NO. 51

WHY WE PREFER GEN. GRANT.

The reelection of General Grant will be something more than a mere party triumph; it will be the voice of the people endorsing an honest, economical, and patriotic administration of public affairs.

The administration of President Grant has been tried, and not found wanting. Individual, State and national interests have prospered. The laborer receives better wages than ever before; the merchant is blessed with prosperity; the manufacturer has all he can do; the products of the farm command good prices; the national debt has been reduced over \$31,000,000 in a little more than three years; taxes have been reduced since 1869 \$238,000,000, and the policy of the Administration is to carry the reduction still further; the Indians are no longer a terror to our frontier settlers; the army has been reduced to a peace basis; the rights of law-abiding citizens are respected and protected everywhere, and our nation, thanks to General Grant and his wise policy, is at peace with the whole world.

This is the picture the party presents to-day, after more than 12 years of power. No true Republican can turn away from so glorious a record. Tens of thousands of honest Democrats throughout the land have no desire to change it, and in the coming election will use their influence to make it still grander in the future.

What the nation wants is a settled policy, and for this reason the people will endorse the policy of General Grant. It has proved successful in the past, and that is the best evidence that it will succeed in the future. The country cannot afford to try experiments with a new policy, with its erratic notions of statesmanship. He would disturb every element of national harmony, and bring about a financial crisis in less than six months from the date of his inauguration. It is needless to say that he might turn out all right. We cannot afford to change a certainty for an uncertainty. We know what General Grant is, what he has done and what he will do. Grant has firmness, wisdom, and in every sense of the term is a practical man. Greeley is deficient in all these qualities. He may be a good editor—but even on this point we have grave doubts. But he has not one of the strong traits of character to make a safe president. For this reason the people, irrespective of party have united on General Grant as the safest man to preside over the affairs of the nation, and we believe he will be elected by the largest popular vote ever given to a Presidential candidate.

MR. CHARLES SUMNER TOOTHS.

Mr. Toots was "absolutely sore" with loving Miss Dumbly. "I know I'm wasting away," he said. Burgess & Co. have altered my measure I am in that state of things. If you could see my legs when I take my boots off, you'd form some idea of what unrequited affection is." Sumner was perfectly sore with loving Fred Douglas. He held Douglas up to the public gaze as a victim of the President's hatred, and wept and wailed over the imaginary wrongs of his friend. Douglas protested that he was not a martyr but Sumner insisted more strongly that he was. "You felt the slights that were heaped upon you keenly," said Sumner. "But I have received no slights," replied Douglas. "Look at the agony which he has suffered," shouted Sumner. "And then support if you can this enemy of your race." But I have not suffered," said Douglas. "On the contrary I have been treated by the President with the greatest kindness and consideration."

Sumner still insisted, however, until Douglas was compelled to disown the picture which Sumner was holding up to public view as a forgery. At this "great Caesar wept," and declared that such ingratitude had never been witnessed. He said that he was positively done with Douglas, and would have no more to do with him; but it seems that though he may be through with Douglas, Douglas is not yet through with him. In what is plainly intended for a reply to the eulmatics and misrepresentations of Sumner, Douglas says to his colored fellow citizens: "Be not deceived. With Grant, our security is unquestionable, our happiness will be made lasting. With Greeley we would enter on a sea of trouble, an unknown anxious future. Unscrupulous advisers would be his friends. Our old foes would surround him as they ever do now, and even if a few staunch friends should endeavor to stem the coming troubles, they would be swept away with the torrent, and the great work of the Republican party would prove an abortion. It cannot be that we will rend him apart by such dire results, and I bring up such dire results, and I pray God that when the time comes, every man of our race will be found true to the cause of human rights to all."

IN THIS WAY THIS OBSTINATE MARTYR REFUSES TO EXHIBIT HIS WOUNDS.

The "special advocate" of the rights of the colored men in the Senate and elsewhere, "retires in disgust. If we could have seen the great Sumner's legs, metaphorically speaking, after reading these words of Douglas, we could "form some idea of what unrequited affection is."

If his most intimate friend among the colored people denounces him, what is to become of the strangers? We think it will be safe to add to the old saying "the colored troops fought nobly," another one—"and never doled."

WHAT THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS OF THE PHILOSOPHER.

The Herald has become disgusted with Mr. Greeley's antics at Bristol, and elsewhere, and advises the blind and blonde candidate as follows:

Recreation, not mind, is as necessary in Presidential candidates as to anybody else, and nobody should say that because a man has received a nomination to the Presidency he should be obliged to put himself up in himself and await results through a long summer season without a breath of fresh air. Anybody, however, who has noticed the manner in which Mr. Greeley has been carried around the country, like a moral waxwork exhibition, will regret the use to which he has come.

The murder of the matter is that, like the fingers of the late Artemus Ward, his moral points are turned into a fountain of ridicule, too much so for a sober-minded voter who has ninety days left to consider which way he is going to vote for President.

After the baby lugging at Bristol comes a scene which should make the friends of the Sage shudder. For if they believe that the proposition advanced has that power of freezing respect in politics which it has in every day life. We refer to the Rhode Island clam bake, where, amid a voracious crowd of admirers, our hero is subjected to a series of most ludicrous figures in a scramble for clowder.

The side picture, too, of hungry adherents of his Sapience being hurled ignominiously from the table, to languish in vain for the succulence of the bivalve repast, does not add to the dignity of the situation.

It would seem from the samples of how Greeley's friends intend to "run him" in the campaign, that the features of eccentricity to the humor of innuendo is to be kept well before the people.

But we scarcely imagined that the moral waxwork idea was to be so extensively applied to the baby-lugging, clam-scrambling scene which would lead us to believe.

Let the white elephant business be stopped. The philosopher seems to be frightened by his friends into comparative silence on the solid, well-known ground that if he opens his mouth he may "put his foot in it." They have not, however, put a little embargo on his censorious propensities, and his satirical attacks on the President at once seriously consider the necessity of doing so.

Now let him be tied up altogether before he heeded the Liberal and Democratic cause any further mischief.

It is with keen regret that we urge on Mr. Greeley's managers the propriety of endeavoring to curb his apparently irresistible display of eccentricity as so much comicality lost to a nerve straining people.

That he refuses to make compromising speeches may be a point gained; but, as if to make the moral waxwork business more true to the showman's ideal, his exhibitions do the talking, while he convulses the people by gasping and action. Bring the philosopher back, ye Liberal lights, even to wood chopping, and spare him the after-feeeling of shame which follows when an old man discovers that he has been making a fool of himself for the gratification of his enemies.

FRED DOUGLASS ON THE SITUATION.

Some of the Greeley papers have been ridiculing Fred Douglas for his support of Grant. He responds in the following truthful and cutting strain in his paper, the National Era:

"Frederick Douglas is not ashamed of his faith in U. S. Grant. The head of a man on the street, Greeley at the head of the Democratic party, is a fact so strange and stunning as to explain hesitation and raise doubt. It matters little how the two came into their present anomalous relation.

The fact before us is that Greeley is the head and the Democratic party is the body of the opposition to the reelection of U. S. Grant. It is all nonsense and self-deception to assume that, if elected by this Democratic nomination and by Democratic votes, Mr. Greeley will be anything else than a Democratic President. The Democratic party

ty has taken a Republican leader

not because it loves him, but because it hopes to win office and power under his head. The party would have scouted Greeley if it could have won under a Democratic leader. The members of the party have not changed their principles, but their mode of supporting them, the "old platitudes" of truth, are much to be preferred to the platitudes of falsehood and self-stultification, by which a friend of the negro would beguile him into the old Democratic party. It is better to cling to an old truth than to a new lie.

"It's my own opinion, Jimmy, that Greeley has his eye on the Presidential chair. 'Will, thin, Mickey, it's my opinion he'd better be taking it off, or Grant will be after sitting down on it.'"

OVER THE HILLS FROM THE POOR HOUSE.

BY ERIC K. REXFORD.

[A companion poem to Will M. Carlton's "Over the Hill to the Poor-house."]

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

But not so old nor so feeble as to be forsaken by God.

A woman gray and wrinkled, and aged seventy odd.

Her eyes were dim and misty, and her hands would tremble so.

Than by looking at the pages, whose words she could scarcely see.

There in the poor-house door she sat from morn till night.

And always on the hill road she strains her momentary sight.

For if they believe that the proposition advanced has that power of freezing respect in politics which it has in every day life.

She would sit there in the doorway and her poor old lip would quiver and she'd break completely down.

"Oh I loved them so," she would whisper, "mid her sobs and many tears, 'And to think they should forsake me in my last and failing years.'"

Of Thomas, who was her eldest, grown greedy for worldly pelf;

And of Susan and Rebecca who couldn't be lathered now.

By their mother who wasn't able to even milk a cow.

And Isaac couldn't be hampered with a poor old thing like her.

Who was growing so old and feeble that she couldn't scarcely stir.

His wife was a good-humored woman, and bound to make things pay.

And wouldn't think of taking one who couldn't pay her way.

And Charley, who was her youngest, and somehow she loved him best.

And she thought he would surely give her a home where she could rest.

For a little time at nightfall, after the day's work was done.

Till her bed was made in the churchyard, and a better rest begun.

Some shrink at the sound of his foot-

steps, but she had welcome for him. For she knew that peace eternal was offering of this guest.

And a home that was not begrudged her, better than all the rest.

It was death that crossed the threshold, and bade her get ready to go.

To a home that was better than any she ever knew before.

A home where the Lord was waiting to give her back her youth.

And her dear ones gone before her to the hills of Eternal Truth.

"Oh, John, I am coming to you so cried, with a strange, sweet smile.

Breaking over the wrinkled features, as she thought of the brief, brief while.

Ere she met her husband's kisses, and heard him softly say—

"I've waited a long time, darling, for this happy, happy day."

At last she thought of her children, and yearned to see them all.

And to kiss them her forgiveness before the night should fall.

The mother love was stronger than her memory of wrong.

So true, so deep, so tender and suffering so long.

She died just at the sunset. "Oh, John!" she cried and smiled.

And clasped her weary, weary hands as meekly as a child.

And then she seemed to fall asleep, her hands upon her breast.

As children pray at nightfall, when they drop away to rest.

Over the hills from the poor house they bore her form next day.

Over the hill from the poor house to the narrow house of clay.

But the soul of the form in the coffin, with its meekly folded hands.

Had found a welcome home at last, to a house not made with hands.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. KATE M. LAUGHLIN

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity that she has recently received and has now for sale a choice stock of

Family Groceries, Notions, and a large assortment of

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Strayed or Stolen.

One dark red cow and one red calf with white spots on its back, and a white spot on its forehead, in shape of a heart. Any person giving information as to the whereabouts of either animal, signed will be liberally rewarded.

Stillwater, Aug. 19, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. R. HIGGINS, ARCHITECT.

JAS. KEEFE, PRACTICAL PAINTER.

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING.

B. F. RICE.

SADDLE, Harness & Trunk MANUFACTURER.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

BUILDING LOTS.

Greeley & Slaughter's Addition TO STILLWATER.

Musical Headquarters!

Weide & Boss.

MUNGER BROTHERS, STATE AGENTS FOR.

Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, and Haines Bros.

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin's, and Prince's.

ORGANS.

Sheet Music, MUSIC INSTRUMENTS.

AGENTS.

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NEW STORE.

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GROCERY, PROVISION.

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JOB WORK

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Done Promptly, Neatly and Cheaply at the

MESSENGER ESTABLISHMENT.

BEST WORK

of any establishment in the St. Paul Valley.

Barbers.

ADLEY & TAYLOR.

Professors of the Pompadour, Shave, Hair Dressing, etc.

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A. C. FILL.

Books, Stationery, etc.

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Foss, Anderson & Co.

Blacksmithing, etc.

Buildings.

JOHN WHITE & SON.

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ARTHUR STEPHENS.

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THOMAS SENECA.

Contracting and Building.

WM. M. MAY.

Contracting and Building.

WM. WILLIAM.

Contracting and Building.

G. W. BATTLES.

Contracting and Building.

Billboard Builders.

Sawyer House Billboards.

Brokers.

HELMAN TEPARS.

Broker, etc.

MARTIN WOLFE.

Broker, etc.

G. KNEPPS.

Broker, etc.

County Officers.

RUDOLPH KREMLING.

Notary Public.

A. N. DODD.

The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1872.

STEP BY STEP.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound.
But we build the ladder by which we rise.
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount to its summit round by round.
I count these things to be grandly true.
That a noble deed is a step toward God—
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.
We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have unlearned in greed and gain,
And the vanquished ill we hourly meet.
We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust.
When the morning calls to life and light,
But our heart grows weary and ere the night
Our lives are treading in the solid dust.
Wings for the angels and feet for the men!
We must borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire and pray.
But our feet must rise or we fall again.
Only in dreams is the ladder broken
From the weary earth to the sap-
phire wall;
But the dreams depart and the vision falls,
And the sleeper awakes on his pillow of stone.
Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise.
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Yesterday we were all children again, listening to the outlines of a tale of travel, during as Vasco da Gama's, solitary as Crusoe's, romantic as Marco Polo's. The story of Livingstone's marches through the heart of Africa's dark mystery was at last related in our columns, and by this time every body knows broadly where he has been, what he has done, and how the enterprising American found him out at last, "strong, strong, and unimpaired," among the black faces of Ujiji. Such a narrative has seldom been heard, even in the old times when the globe was young and unexplored; and before many generations have passed the planet will be so thoroughly versed in all directions that the recollections which make this account so thrilling, will have become a by-gone possibility. Thus the public enjoyed yesterday a pleasure which our posterity can scarcely know—such a pleasure as Athens must have felt on hearing the "Enterprises of Heracles" read; or Carthage, when Hannibal came back in his galleys from outside the "Pillars of Heracles," or the legions of Ferdinand and Isabella, when the Spanish caravels sailed home with intelligence of the golden New World.

The effect of reading so profoundly instructing a summary after the fact, is that it gives a great traveler was safe, and well, resembled that process in photography upon the plate under the developing solution. We knew he was recovered to civilization with all the fruits of these long, anxious, hidden six years, during much of which the grave was more silent to us than Livingstone. After many speculations, rumors, efforts and disappointments we had heard authentic tidings; they grew clear, and clear and clearer; they were confirmed. He is safe, we said and we shall have his story. What will it be? A little while longer, and out of the brief message grows up this complete picture, which will assuredly be placed in the gallery of history forever. The mind delights to realize in imagination that glad moment when, after all sorts of perils, adventures and misadventures, the gallant and indefatigable Stanley won his way, with a hand which made up in noise what it lacked in numbers, to the outskirts of Ujiji.

We must all envy that American flag, which was carried proudly at the head of the procession; and yet it happens seasonably just now, in the hour of our agreement at Geneva, that the "Stars and Stripes" should thus bring help to the lonely Englishman. But will he be at Ujiji? Yes, there he is, a pale-looking, gray-headed white man, in a red woolen jacket, and upon his head a naval cap with a faded gold band. Stanley, at a glance knows it is Livingstone, and Livingstone knows that civilization has found him out, and brought strength and security for all his harvest of toil and danger; but they are under the eye of the grave Arabs, who judge men severely by "deportments." So England and America keep up their characters before Paganism, and not one excited word is spoken, though the old and new world thus meet in a spot, as it were, outside the world.

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" says Stanley, very quietly; and the Doctor smiles and bows assent; nor until hours after did the two men get together on the goat skins in the hut, where they could not pack their hearts, brimful of con-

gratulations, human fellowship and eager questions and answers—with the news of all the world for six years past to tell on one side, and on the other the last secret of Africa to impart.

Mr. Stanley must some day tell us every sentence, every word of that memorable conversation, but meanwhile the gallant American communicates enough to furnish a sufficiently connected sketch of Livingstone's proceedings during the long period of his absence in the Libyan wilds. It was March, 1859, that the Doctor left Zanzibar, and following the left bank of the Rovuma River, made his way toward Lake Nyassa. All this region is well enough known by the expedition of search which Mr. Young led; for the traveler was traced step by step through Chibia's country to the village of the Fat King of the lake, and was found, as all remember, to have gone on, well and hopeful, from the spot where the lying Johanna man gave out that he had been murdered. These fellows deserted out of fear of a Mazini chief, and also through the bad behavior of Musa, from whom better things were expected. But Livingstone, as we had heard, got a fresh set of porters together, and struck off northward through the country, marked in the map with the name of Ishara, toward Lake or Luanda, and the lake Tanganyika. In approach-Cazembe, which lies between the lakes, he crossed a thin stream called the Chambezi, which is written on our maps under the name of Lokouka, and represented as being tributary to the Zambezi.

He followed this stream up and down with such persistence that the natives, we are told, thought he had gone mad, and said, "He had water in his head." But nothing moved by their observations he stuck to the Chambezi and satisfied himself that it had no connection with the great river of the similar name. He traced it through three degrees of latitude, and then made his way to Ujiji, where he was received. Again he started and explored the head of Lake Tanganyika where he found the river Rusizi flowing into, not out of the basin; and then again returning to Ujiji, he seemed to have crossed the lake Tanganyika, and to have traveled westward. Making these, and how the enterprising American found him out at last, "strong, strong, and unimpaired," among the black faces of Ujiji. Such a narrative has seldom been heard, even in the old times when the globe was young and unexplored; and before many generations have passed the planet will be so thoroughly versed in all directions that the recollections which make this account so thrilling, will have become a by-gone possibility. Thus the public enjoyed yesterday a pleasure which our posterity can scarcely know—such a pleasure as Athens must have felt on hearing the "Enterprises of Heracles" read; or Carthage, when Hannibal came back in his galleys from outside the "Pillars of Heracles," or the legions of Ferdinand and Isabella, when the Spanish caravels sailed home with intelligence of the golden New World.

The effect of reading so profoundly instructing a summary after the fact, is that it gives a great traveler was safe, and well, resembled that process in photography upon the plate under the developing solution. We knew he was recovered to civilization with all the fruits of these long, anxious, hidden six years, during much of which the grave was more silent to us than Livingstone. After many speculations, rumors, efforts and disappointments we had heard authentic tidings; they grew clear, and clear and clearer; they were confirmed. He is safe, we said and we shall have his story. What will it be? A little while longer, and out of the brief message grows up this complete picture, which will assuredly be placed in the gallery of history forever. The mind delights to realize in imagination that glad moment when, after all sorts of perils, adventures and misadventures, the gallant and indefatigable Stanley won his way, with a hand which made up in noise what it lacked in numbers, to the outskirts of Ujiji.

We must all envy that American flag, which was carried proudly at the head of the procession; and yet it happens seasonably just now, in the hour of our agreement at Geneva, that the "Stars and Stripes" should thus bring help to the lonely Englishman. But will he be at Ujiji? Yes, there he is, a pale-looking, gray-headed white man, in a red woolen jacket, and upon his head a naval cap with a faded gold band. Stanley, at a glance knows it is Livingstone, and Livingstone knows that civilization has found him out, and brought strength and security for all his harvest of toil and danger; but they are under the eye of the grave Arabs, who judge men severely by "deportments." So England and America keep up their characters before Paganism, and not one excited word is spoken, though the old and new world thus meet in a spot, as it were, outside the world.

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" says Stanley, very quietly; and the Doctor smiles and bows assent; nor until hours after did the two men get together on the goat skins in the hut, where they could not pack their hearts, brimful of con-

gratulations, human fellowship and eager questions and answers—with the news of all the world for six years past to tell on one side, and on the other the last secret of Africa to impart.

JOSH BILLINGS ON FREE LOVE.

I believe in free love, especially among cats and dogs.
I believe in free rides—on a goat.
I believe in freedom of every slave on earth.
But free love is one of the kinds of freedom that I don't do to him with.

If this world was a garden of Eden, and full of Adam and Eve, as they were first, I think I can imagine it would do for some other Adam to hold my Eve on his lap, and talk about his affluence and spiritual essence, and play lamb.

In then days there was no human nature, it was all God nature. Human nature has been spoiled so much since, it is too weak to be trusted in a lot what the feed is, next to a muddy, without any fence between nor any pole on.

Free love wants more poke than any other animal.

Report:
GARDENERS' GAZETTE, a weekly paper, published at the office of the Gardener, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Report:
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around to see which cat was playing
with his tail. By and by a cat
emerged into an indignant silence,
and so sat until the end, hot and
flushed, and exclaiming him in my
heart as an ignorant savage. But
he was calm. His conversation with
those gentlemen flowed on as
sweetly and peacefully as a summer
brook. When the audience
was ended, and we were retiring
from the presence, he put his hand
on my head, beamed down on me
in an admiring way, and said to
my brother: "Ah—you—child, I
presume? Boy or girl?"

GRACE BROWN.

A STORY OF THE "LET OF THE
LIBERALS"—ONE OF HIS MOST
IMPERIAL ORGANS CALLS
ON HIM TO WITH-
DRAW.

The following is the story of the
clerk of the New Haven House, as
prepared for the New Haven Ad-
vertiser:

Mr. Brown came to the New
Haven House late Wednesday night,
from his class snapper, and went to
bed. What time he got up I do
not know, but he went out. I sup-
pose to the Yale Commencement
exercise. When he came back
from there, he went to the room
and went down for some brandy.
I sent him up, before he went away,
three drinks of brandy, for which
I received pay. He came back af-
ter the dinner, and between that
and the time when he made
his speech he went down for three
more glasses of brandy, and I am
not sure but more. I know that I
sold him six drinks of brandy, and
I think I sold him eight, and he
paid me for them.

When he came down to the of-
fice, before going to the boat to
pay his bill, I saw that he was
very drunk. He paid his bill, how-
ever, and then turning to the por-
ter said:

"What in—has this man
done?" (Here followed a conver-
sation with the porter which was
too vile and profane to print, but
which the clerk said he would not
repeat.)

A reporter then stepped up to him
and asked him to look over his
notes of the speech, and Brown re-
plied: "I don't care a G—d—
for any newspaper!" and other ex-
pressions of the same sort. Then
he started for the side door where
a hack was waiting for him. He
stepped in, and he went along, but
finally went away alone. About
fifteen minutes later Governor En-
glish came down stairs, and said:
"Governor, Mr. Brown was rather
tired, wasn't he?" "Yes," re-
plied the Governor, "somewhat set
up." On being asked to state
again what Mr. Brown's condition
was, the reply was, "He was hozy
drunk."

Upon the above evidence, the
Springfield Republican of yester-
day, with commendable frankness,
says:

"We gave currency but no cre-
dence, some days ago, to an
charge that Mr. R. G. Brown
was drunk while in attendance up-
on the Yale commencement at
New Haven. The evidence of the
charge was loose and general, and
our own information from various
sources seemed to prove that it was
altogether untrue, and that if Mr.
Brown was intoxicated on this
occasion, it was with himself and not
with any of the speakers. But there
comes now more particular testi-
mony, and though it is borne up by
the unimpaired clerk or barkeeper
of a hotel and a journal very far
from being the best character for
candor and truth, the charge is re-
peated with such particulars and
has such possibilities in the well
known weakness of Mr. Brown,
that we think the burden of proof
is changed by this evidence to the
defense. Mr. Brown's friends
ought, therefore without delay,
meet this question, either by evi-
dence of the untruthfulness of the
charge, or a frank confession of his
excesses and the just penalty of the
law withdrawing him from the high
candidacy which he occupies be-
fore the American people.

GRACE BROWN.

After Frank Blair was elected to
the United States Senate from
Missouri as the candidate of the
Democratic "liberal" coalition in
1871, Horace Greeley wrote him
the following caustic letter:

"Sir, You formerly adhered
(I then thought you belonged to)
the Republican party; you are now
among the bitterest of its enemies.
You fought against the rebels in
our civil war. You have since
been the candidate for a high office
on which you staked all your
hopes, and have failed. You were
a Union Representative in Con-
gress throughout the four years
which directly followed your
narratives of 1860-61; but you
did not then whisper an objection to
them, nor to my working hard for
the selection of your brother to fill
the place in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet;
but you are now again in Congress,
with all recollection on your back,
and you persistently assail me for
those utterances before you are fairly
warm on your seat. In this you
are true to your life-long guiding
star—self-interest—and again my
inclination coincides with your
prudence. You would like to be
the next candidate for President, and
I, for reasons that nowise differ from
yours, wish success to that aspiration;
I gratify your desire for a contri-
bution. Nay, more, I assure you

new friends that, in spite of past
vacillation they may trust you as
long as they care not to thwart
your ambition. You never thought
of leaving the Republicans till you
sought the Speakership at their
hands and was denied it, and you
will be equally true to your present
confederates until they in turn shall
have set your heart. "General I
long ago learned that principles
were inconvenient, and that who
makes his own aggrandizement his
aim must wear them loosely or
throw them aside altogether. I
thought that you would ever have
attained your high elevation had
you permitted yourself to be en-
cumbered with them. But I am
old-fashioned and cannot change
my camp or my flag with your ad-
mired facility."

Frank Blair left the Republican
party and joined the Democratic
party for the sake of office. The
writer of the above letter, Horace
Greeley, has yielded to temptation
and followed closely in the foot-
steps of Frank Blair. He has done
in 1872 precisely what a year be-
fore he denounced General Blair
for doing, and what he emphatically
declared he could never do. The
sentence of Greeley against Blair
is now the sentence of Greeley
against himself, and no one can
write another more truthfully or
more severely.

"TRAVELING ON THE KRIE CANAL."
—Hello, there Capt'n!" said a
brother Jonathan to a captain of a
canal packet on the Erie canal,
what do you charge for passage?"

"Three cents per mile and board-
ing," said the captain.

"Well, I guess I'll take a passage
capt'n, see'n' as how I'm kinder
goin' out, walkin' so far."

Accordingly he got on board, as
the steward was ringing the bell
for dinner. Jonathan sat down and
began demolishing the food on the
table, until he cleared the table of
all that was eatable, when he got
up and went on deck, picking his
teeth very comfortably.

"How far is it, capt'n, from
here to where I got on board?"

"Nearly one and one-half miles,"
said the captain.

"Let's see," said Jonathan, "that
would be just four cents and a
half, but never mind, capt'n, I
won't be small; here's five cents,
which pays my fare to here, I'm
kinder 'most out."

"Office Removed."

DR. C. CARL

HOSPES BLOCK,

OS'DAGNESS & FORD

Boots & Shoes.

Custom Work

Most Fashionable Styles,

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

E. CAPRON,

STOVES,

TIN, COPPER

Sheet-Iron Ware

W. J. STEIN,

FINE JEWELRY,

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

W. A. VAN SLYKE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

R. F. GOODWIN, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIST

W. H. PRATT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

B. PRESLEY & CO.

SAINT PAUL,

FOREIGN

DOMESTIC

FRUIT.

J. S. PILLSBURY & CO.

HEAVY & SHELF

HARDWARE

LEATHER & RUBBER

BELTING,

MILL & Circular Saws & Files,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS.

Window Glass, &c.

HATS & CAPS!

SHIRTS, COLLARS,

LADIES' & GENTS'

HOSIERY,

Fancy Goods.

Wm. H. Jacobs,

DR. TH. ROHRIG,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Lull's Book Store,

Office Removed.

DR. C. CARL

HOSPES BLOCK,

OS'DAGNESS & FORD

Boots & Shoes.

Custom Work

Most Fashionable Styles,

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

E. CAPRON,

STOVES,

TIN, COPPER

Sheet-Iron Ware

W. J. STEIN,

FINE JEWELRY,

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

EXPECT GOLD WEATHER

"About these Days."

1856.

1872.

"BURTIS"

FURNACE

"BURTIS"

"BURTIS"

FINE-PLACE HEATER

COOK STOVE AND RANGE

ORIOLE!

SONGSTER

S. SELLECK,

FRUIT,

Ornamental

Shade

Trees.

George Davis

Fruit Trees of all kinds,

HALL & WRIGHT,

PAINTERS,

SHOP ON SECOND ST.,

CHAS. E. MAYO & CO.

HARDWARE

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

Livery Stable

BY C. A. BROMLEY.

FRED W. GUTCHELL,

Notary Public

D. W. ARMSTRONG,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Grain, Flour,

SUN DIALS.

W. H. PRATT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

W. J. STEIN,

FINE JEWELRY,

1856.

J. E. SCHLENK,

MERCHANT TAILOR!

NEW & ELEGANT

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

BALLOU'S

French Yoke

SHIRTS,

IN CHEVIOT AND LINEN.

LATEST STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS.

Gray and Globe Paper Collars.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Removal to New Store

Hersey & Staples' New Block

Corner Main and Myrtle Sts.

STAPLES, DOE & HERSEY

1872. SPRING. 1872.

NEW & ELEGANT STOCK

ARRIVING.

Fourteen Distinct Departments!

ON FIRST FLOOR.

NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING,

DOMESTICS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, GROCERIES.

CARPETINGS ON 2D FLOOR.

CARPETINGS.

RUGS, ALL KINDS,

Crumb Cloths, Lace Curtains,

Curtain and Furniture Reps in Plain and Stripes.

1872.

BRONSON

&

FOLSOM,

CORNER MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Clothing, Furnishing Goods,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware,

WINDOW GLASS,

Nails, Cordage, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Pork,

Beef, Fish,

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

Fine Family Groceries

Of Every Description.

LARGEST IN THE VALLEY.

Our prices will be at all times as LOW as the

LOWEST.

New Goods New Goods

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF THE

SPRING STOCK.

The best and cheapest place to buy goods is at

MART MOWER'S

Corner of Chestnut & Second sts.

STILLWATER, MINN.

Quick Sales and Small Profits, is the Motto.

HARDWARE,

Crockery,

Groceries, Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1872.

LOCAL NEWS.

CHIEF.

DESS BROWN—the marriage announced elsewhere.

We have been having fine weather for harvesting, of late.

Sacred street is being opened from Pine to Walnut street.

Agents wanted—read the advertisement on our first page.

The public schools of the city commenced on Monday, Sept. 23.

Dr. Ruehrig has been appointed City Physician until the return of Dr. Rhodes.

Sailors, by sample, have been numerous this week.

Saw. Judd of Maine has gained a great reputation as fire-eater and co-shooter.

Shore's Greens and Mitchell's Japanese Trunks are to exhibit in this city on Saturday.

Tenacious night was universally pronounced the most uncomfortably warm of the season.

There are being presented nightly now with more than usual pertinacity by the musicians.

The Minnesota Baptist Association is announced to meet at Stillwater on Wednesday, Sept. 4th.

Loss for sale in Greeley & Slaughter's Addition are offered in an advertisement on the first page.

Das Fry still lives, and refreshes the thirsty—as well as the lover of good cigars—as the "Iron clad."

A tutor went from several New Richmond residences a few nights ago—and "resided" about \$100.

A loss of property—the numerous substantial sidewalks and gutters being built in various parts of the city.

We learn that Rev. E. B. Wright will present an important matter to his congregation next Sunday morning.

A good bar to be behind these nights—a mosquito bar; there is talk of erecting a monument to this insect.

If you don't believe that Morris knows how to make a luncheon that will defy the hot weather—why, just try him.

Frank Daggett, the light weight, and jovial editor of that lively paper, the Lincoln Ledger, gave us a pleasant call last Saturday.

Next Monday is the day for the basket picnic at White Bear Lake, given by the St. Paul Menomocher and Great Western Band.

There were twins at the Minnesota House a few days since. Black and white were the colors, and one of the boarders the head center.

The cornice and roof of John Green's new two-story brick block on Chestnut street, is being put on. A neat and handsome building.

There was a good crowd at the excursion from this city and St. Paul to the Dulles of the St. Croix, on Saturday last, and a very pleasant time.

Poor, Gorrie, Principal of Stillwater schools, and County Superintendent Odham have been in attendance at the Teacher's Institute at Okeuch, several days this week.

The new dollar store in Dr. Rhodes' old building, is doing a good business—and it is certain that they have some choice chromos and an attractive stock of goods.

A good chance to buy boots and shoes at actual cost for cash, read the advertisement of O'Shaughnessy & Ford—you may rest assured that they will do as they agree every time.

The principal lines of railroads leading to Pittsburg will carry delegates to the mass convention of veterans, to be held at that city, on the 17th of September, at about half rate.

The nice large potatoes and other vegetables that the farmers are bringing in so abundantly, are worthy of the reputation of Minnesota—we have seen none anywhere else to equal them.

The demand for houses to rent still far exceeds the supply. Will not some more of our capitalists make a good investment, build some neat houses, and add to the growth of our city.

The number of new residences as well as good business blocks being erected this season, has even exceeded our expectations. Stillwater in business as well as growth, is the liveliest city of its size in the State.

The Turn-Verein Society of this city will celebrate their first anniversary with a grand ball at Hersey & Staples new hall on the 4th of September. Selzer's band will furnish the music for a delightful occasion.

Mr. J. F. Tostevin, Jr., of the Minnesota Steam Marble and Granite Works, St. Paul, was in the city yesterday, putting some of their elegant grates and mantles into the new residence of Mr. Louis Hoopes.

The splendid apples that load some of the young trees in yards and gardens about town, are so plentiful and of the resources of Minnesota as a fruit growing State, and give most happy promise of the future.

A small piece of stone work is being done in the Nelson Alley culvert across Main street. With its broad gaping mouth, it is hoped that it may gather in all the raging waters that come that way in the future.

Some of the farmers are threshing. The wheat crop is splendid, and notwithstanding the grain being beaten down by the storms, large wheat fields in this neighborhood are expected to yield thirty-five bushels per acre.

The post office, as announced in our last, opened in its commodious new building on Second street, last Monday. A full description and diagram of the interior arrangements of the building, has already appeared in the Messenger.

Pariser & French, in the Sawyer House block, have just put out an immense sign, or large bulletin board, which will proclaim their business to those coming down Myrtle street; they have got their store into very attractive shape.

WISCONSIN STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

commenced at Okeuch on Monday, and will be in session six weeks. It is in charge of County Superintendent Mearns and Professor Barthman, of Readings, Wis. It is an important meeting and of much value to educators.

The roof is being put on the front projection of Wolf, Tanner & Co.'s new stone block. The large brick tablet just in the stone work in front is for the sign of the hotel. The rear and larger portion of the building is to be a story higher; it will make a fine building.

Mr. R. Abraham is just opening a grocery, provision and confectionery store on Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Carl's office. He is carrying on and desiring young men will keep a nice stock of goods, and sell exceedingly cheap. Go and see for yourselves.

Mr. B. F. Rice has opened a harness shop on Second street near Commercial avenue, and has a displayed advertisement on our first page. Mr. Rice is an experienced workman, has a thorough knowledge of the business, and is prompt and reliable. He deserves success and he will secure it. Give him a trial and you will go there again.

A lot of new advertisements are being put on our reading matter this week. Although we a few months ago enlarged the Messenger to a size one-half larger than the papers of this city, it still continues to be a paper that we have to enlarge again; for we intend to give our readers the worth of their money.

The third story of Isaac Staples' new block has been commenced. The rooms of the Masonic fraternity are to occupy this floor. The front of the block is unique and unusually handsome and to a considerable extent of Masonic architecture. The building will be a fine looking as well as a very substantial one.

Mr. J. H. Hanson, agent of Wells & Ross, St. Paul, yesterday brought over a large new Steinway Piano, procured by Schlenk for Concert Hall, the other new one not being large enough to suit the enterprising proprietors; they deserve credit for their public spirit in making this one of the best appointed halls in the State.

Hox, Chas. Scheller, who by-the-way has lots of friends in this city, was given a welcome reception at St. Paul on Thursday last of last week, on his return from Europe. His friends illuminated his house, the Great Western Band tendered him a serenade, and Senator Ramsey made a speech of welcome, which was modestly but feelingly responded to by Mr. Scheller.

The Nellie Kent "went through" a string of logs, in front of the city, she came down yesterday morning. The string was strung across the only passage left by the log rafts, and the Nellie, after vainly trying to push through between two rafts, backed up and went for the string, the logs scattered and the Nellie made her connection with the train.

We are glad to call attention to the fact that Mr. Jas. Keefe, painter and frescoer, is doing a large amount of work. A few of those for whom he has done frescoing, are Jas. Tanner and Mr. H. L. Percy, Concert Hall, and signs that can't be beat anywhere. That he is a first class workman, it is not necessary to proclaim—for his work most assuredly shows it. Read his card.

Ruskin has metamorphosed the front of his store, and the exterior as well as the interior are both now exceedingly attractive. He has just received a large lot of cooking stoves as well as other articles. He did a wise thing in getting Keefe to letter his store front so handsomely, another wise thing in hanging out so attractive an advertisement on our first page, and our readers will also do a wise thing by calling to see him.

The enterprising firm of Wells & Ross, who are agents for several first class pianos, as well as the finest organs and sheet music, insert an advertisement in our columns. They have sold several fine instruments lately in this city, and are still further increasing the extensive business built up by their predecessors, the Munger Brothers. Their establishment is one of the finest in the city.

Mr. R. H. Higgins, who modestly announces his business in a small card in our paper, has reason to be proud of his work as well as his success since he came to our city. We name a few specimens of his planning: The new German School house; Ivory McKen's new residence; the new Post office building; Wolf, Tanner & Co.'s fine new block; the counter to the lumbermen's Bank; and the rearrangement of Schlenk's Hall; all of which speak well for him.

We regret to announce an unfortunate accident to Mr. Nelson Castle at the mill of Gaslin & Co. on Saturday last, while at work at a circular saw. Three fingers of the right hand were cut off, and the thumb and little finger considerably mangled. This is the third case in this city within the past few weeks. Dr. Millard, was also called the same day to amputate, above the wrist, the arm of a man who met with a similar accident at Marquette. Too much care cannot be exercised with these saws.

We are glad to see that open fire places in the shape of grates and mantles are being introduced in many of the residences here. We have tried the low down grate in one residence after the chimney was built as an experiment, and liked it so well that we propose to put it in another when being built. Boxes or Tostevin can furnish grates and mantles, low down or elevated. And what is more cheerful than an open fire, though of course a good old heating stove isn't a bad thing to have in some of the rooms of a house.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned soldiers heartily approve of the proposed national meeting of soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy in the late war, at Pittsburg, Sept. 17th, 1872, to endorse the nomination of Gen. Grant and Henry Wilson, and give expression to their renewed belief that the destinies of this country for the ensuing four years should be under the protection of these men, who never faltered in the discharge of every duty in the hour of the nation's greatest need.

Adam Marry, 1st Minn. vols.

Samuel Bloomer, 1st Minn. infantry vols.

E. G. Butts, 37 N. Y. S. G.

J. B. Densmore, 1st Minn. infantry vols.

H. McIntire, 1st Minn. vols.

H. G. Merry, 21st Minn. infantry vols.

Frank Green, U. S. steamer Com. Hull.

John R. Green, U. S. steamer Powhatan.

John Darns, 1st Minn.

H. C. Van Vorhes, 1st Minn. vols.

C. A. Hospes, 1st Minn.

C. A. Bennett, 23d O. V. I.

C. H. Myers, 20th U. S. A.

John Goodrich, 9th Minn.

G. O. Haskell, 24th Me. vols.

John S. May, 1st Minn.

Jas. Keefe, 4th Wis. cav.

O. A. Ricker, 4th Mass. infantry.

M. H. Broadway, 3d Minn. battery.

P. Siebold, 26th Wis. vols.

Wm. Geislich, 1st Minn.

Emil Graf, 1st Minn. vols.

J. M. Joy, 31st Maine.

John W. Deansmore, 9th Me. inf.

W. P. Sickney, 9th Maine.

Frank E. Joy, 1st Maine heavy ar.

H. Decurrits, Brackets battalion.

H. W. Smith, 20th Mich. infantry.

F. C. Vetter, 8th Minn.

J. W. Passmore, 34th Ill.

A. A. Capron, 1st Minn.

Wm. McKusick, Capt. 8th Minn.

J. E. McKusick, Capt. and A.Q.M.

Jacob Fisher, 1st Minn.

J. H. Spencer, Major Signal Corps, U. S. A.

L. W. McKusick, 8th Minn.

Edward Keefe, 3d Minn.

E. A. Folsom, Major 8th Minn.

E. W. Fiske, 8th Minn.

Adam Forbes, 8th Minn.

D. B. Loomis, 2d Minn.

C. A. Bromley, 1st Minn.

S. P. Richardson, 1st Maine artillery.

Thomas Lecky, 43d Mass.

H. Woodruff, 85th Ohio.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

The lumber trade during the past week has exhibited an unusual degree of activity. The sales will not foot up to so large an amount as during some previous weeks, while the shipments will largely exceed those of any week prior to the present one.

Prices are about the same as quoted during the past thirty days, with a fair stock of all grades and qualities on hand. There is a good stock of heavy dimension logs on the market. Some of it extra as to size, lengths and quality. Orders for logs are coming freely from the down river mills. Logs are not accumulating behind the looms, being sent forward to purchasers as fast as received from the boom. It is not possible to state accurately the quantity of logs now in and above the boom, but from present appearances there yet remains a sufficient amount to keep the Boom Corporation employed for the next twenty days unless low water should intervene to suspend operations.

The water in the St. Croix river and Lake is now slowly declining, with a good stage for navigation on both river and lake.

SHIPMENTS.—Steamer Buckeye left Thursday with a raft for Durant, Hartford & Co., for Havreport.

The steamer Helen Mar and G. B. Knapp, managed by Capt. Bradley, left yesterday with logs of logs and railroad ties.

The steamer Sallow takes out a raft today for Durant, Hartford & Co.

The Bro. Jonathan goes out today with a tow for same parties.

The Hartford was expected last night and will go out with 24 strings for the same firm, destined for Fulton & Lyons.

The tow boat Minnesota went out last night with 24 strings for Torinas, Staples & Co., 12 strings for Hersey, Staples & Bean.

We notice the Moon Stone, Capt. Perro's new boat, lying at the levee. She was recently brought from the Illinois river, and will be used by Capt. Perro to tow rafts. She has the appearance of being a staunch craft, and will doubtless meet the expectations of her owners in her new vocation.

W. S. Berry, of Burlington, Iowa, a member of the well known lumber firm of Berry & Co. was in the city recently.

Mr. Coleman, of La Crosse, paid our log men a short visit.

FIRE AT MARINE.

The people of Marine had quite an exciting fire last night. The fire, which is reported to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, broke out in the Union Store, kept by a Swede, at about 8 o'clock in the evening. The store and contents were destroyed. Two saloons adjoining, one of them kept by John Wood, were also burned, but their contents were saved.

The people fought the fire vigorously with their only resources, buckets of water and wet blankets, but if the night had been a windy one, a large portion of the town would have been destroyed.

FIRE PICTURES.—Some very choice chromos are offered at great bargains at the new dollar store on Chestnut street, the former site of Dr. Rhodes' office. Ladies and others are invited to call and see the fine collection of pictures offered at private sale. It will pay them to do so.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. E. B. Wright desires to see as many of his congregation present as possible next Sabbath morning, in order to bring before them a matter of great importance.

CHERRY ORGANS.—If you want a first class cabinet organ cheap go to Sam. Bloomer.

A GOOD MOVE FOR EXHIBITING MINNESOTA WHEAT, GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.

Mr. Philip S. Harris, manager of the Land Department of the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad, has been visiting this city and various sections of this county this week. Of the good work that Mr. Harris is engaged in for the benefit of the State, a few words more in regard to this important work, and the choice specimens of fruit he showed us.

The Northern Pacific, Lake Superior & Mississippi, and St. Paul & Pacific Railroad companies are jointly erecting on the State Fair grounds, at Saint Paul, a building 40 by one hundred feet, to be exclusively devoted to the exhibition of fruit, grain and vegetables grown along the lines of those roads—as well as everything that the farmer raises. After the close of the State fair, a collection of the choicest of those productions will be sent to the fair of the American Institute last fall, by the exhibition of products grown along the line of the Superior road, and which were sent there by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris promised exhibition of products from fifteen miles northwest of Du Lac, all across the State to the Red River region.

Mr. James W. Taylor, consul at Manitoba, will also send down from the region of Fort Barry, Lake Winnipeg and the Assiniboine River, some splendid specimens of what that great wheat region can produce.

This feature of the State fair will be a marked and important one, both in interest and in benefit to our State. We trust that the people of Washington county will see to it that this rich agricultural region is well represented. These products will of course greatly promote immigration to Minnesota, and to the localities from which they are sent.

It is a great point already gained that it is demonstrated that Minnesota will before long use all the supplies she needs for home consumption, to say the least. Her superiority in grain and vegetables was admitted long ago. There is nothing like the sight to convince people. Let our county furnish her share of the argument.

STILL THEY COME.—Sam. Bloomer has just received sixteen more of the celebrated Kryston sewing machines; his large sale still further proves the excellence of this popular machine.

COUNTY FAIR.

The last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washington County Agricultural Society, prior to holding the County Fair at Stillwater, will be held at the house of James Middleton, Esq., in the town of Woodbury, on Saturday, August 24th, 1872, at one o'clock p.m.

S. W. Francis, Chairman of Board.

T. BOWELL, Secretary.

EMERSON AT OKEUCH.—The "bloody flux" is raging at Okeuch.

The old gentleman who keeps the Northwestern Hotel, his wife, and a grandchild died within thirty-six hours, and all of the family are dangerously sick. It is also raging in other parts of the town. The old lady was buried yesterday, and her husband and grandchild died yesterday and are buried today.

CONNECTIONS.—We are requested to state that Mr. Keene, of Woodbury, who was sick with cholera, was held by falling down stairs, as has been stated. He was out doors at the time of the severe rain storm on Monday, nearly two weeks ago, and died the next day from its effects.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS.—We learn that a new tariff has gone into effect upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the rates now being as follows from Chicago and Milwaukee to Stillwater, St. Paul and Minneapolis:

1st Class, 75 cents per 100.

2d " 45 " "

3d " 40 " "

4th " 35 " "

Freight in car loads, fifty-four cents per barrel to Milwaukee.

MOORE & HAZZARD,

102 Third Street, St. Paul.

Are now offering

SPRING PANTS,

SPRING SUITS,

SPRING OVERCOATS,

CHEVROT SHIRTS,

PERCALE SHIRTS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Hats, Caps, Traveling Bags, Kid Gloves, Fancy Neck Ties and Scarfs.

All of the newest patterns and latest styles. Particular attention to orders by mail.

People's Ticket.

Campaign 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,

TILDEN & CO.

New Lebanon, N. Y., known by their manufacture the patent drug.

VICE PRESIDENT,

POWERS & WIGHTMAN,

Philadelphia, Manufacturing Chemists.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

LEVIN & CO.,

New York, Manufacturers of Ladies' Crocheted Portieres.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

WALKER'S VINEGAR DIPPERS CO.

SECRETARY OF NAVY,

ST. CROIX BOAT CLUB.

HEADQUARTERS PEOPLE'S TICKET,

A. W. SMITH & CO.

DRUGGISTS,

No. 29 South Main St. Stillwater, Minn.

STILLWATER MARKET.

August 22d, 1872.

The receipt of wheat at this place has been next to nothing for some weeks, hence no prices could be named. It is pretty evident now that the crop in this county will be a fair average, though not as large as predicted some time ago. A little new sold early in the week at one dollar. No sane person would think of keeping up with the Chicago corner which collapsed on Monday, and prices receded fearfully. The future prices are yet undecided, but we reasonably hope for fair prices and a very active market this fall. The lateness of the season will have the tendency to crowd in wheat that will be sold, hence a low range of prices may be expected in consequence of the risk, and security of freight. However, the facilities now are such that we will be able to ship all winter.

Under the present prospects we are offering but 90 cents.

It is very evident now that the crop in this county will be a fair average, though not as large as predicted some time ago. A little new sold early in the week at one dollar. No sane person would think of keeping up with the Chicago corner which collapsed on Monday, and prices receded fearfully. The future prices are yet undecided, but we reasonably hope for fair prices and a very active market this fall. The lateness of the season will have the tendency to crowd in wheat that will be sold, hence a low range of prices may be expected in consequence of the risk, and security of freight. However, the facilities now are such that we will be able to ship all winter.

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The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1872.

MATERNITY.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,
Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall,
When the wind wakes how they rustle
In the grasses,
And dance with the cuckoo-birds,
Slender and small;
Here's two bonny boys, and here's
Mother's own lasses.

Eager to gather them all,
Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,
Mother shall thread them a daisy
chain;
Sing them a song of the pretty hedge
sparrow,
That loved her brown little ones,
loved them full fair:

Sing, "Heart thou art wide, though thy
house be but narrow—"
Sing once, and sing it again,
Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,
Sweet wagging cowslip, they bend
and they bow:

A ship sails afar, warm ocean
waters,
O bonny brown sons, and O sweet lit-
tle daughters,
Maybe he thinks on you now
Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,

Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall;
A sunny world, full of laughter and
leisure,
And fresh hearts unconscious of sor-
row and thrill,
Send down on their pleasure smiles
passing its measure—
For God that is over us all.
—Jas. Ingles.

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wildwood;
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood;
Shy as the anemone—
Brown as a berry—
Free as the mountain air,
Rumping and merry.
Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun bonnets,
Frayed at the edges
Up in the apple trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking the berries—
Under the orchard tree,
Feasting on cherries—
Trampling the clover blossoms
Down 'mong the grasses,
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lads and lasses!
No grim prophecies
No interdictions;
Free as the birdings
From city restriction!
Coming the purest blood,
Strengthening each muscle,
Dousing health arrows
'Gainst life's coming battle.
Dear little innocents,
Born in the wildwood;
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blessing overhead them,
God's green beneath them,
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them.

THE LOST BABY.

Baby was lost!
Up and down, high and low,
everywhere about the house, and
lawn, and woodshed, in the garden
and down the road by the bridge,
the search was carried on with
anxious hearts and eager steps.
Every nook and corner where even
a mouse could hide, was examined
over and over again; but no baby.
The brook was low; so low, that
baby might have tumbled over it
without hardly wetting her feet.
There was no danger there; and
yet for half a mile either side of
the bridge the bed of the little
stream was thoroughly scanned, so
there could be no doubt left.

Baby's mother, barchanded, with
pale face and trembling limbs, dis-
tinctly hurried from place to place,
carrying in her hand the little
white sunbonnet she had picked up
near the doerstep, the only thing
that could be found belonging
to the missing darling.

Not half an hour before, baby had
been playing in the yard, cooing
and talking to herself, as she
nursed her rag doll, and watched
the pigeons on the roof of the
barn. There were prints of her
tiny shoes in the moist soil by the
gate, the marks of dirty little fin-
gers upon the white palings—and
that was all.

The hot August sun was almost
at its setting, and the shadows of
the maples were fast lengthening.
What if night should come and
baby not be found? What if she
were wandering further away,
while they were seeking her?
What if she had been stolen, and
was even then coddling upon her
mother to save her?

"Baby!"

No answer; and the mother's
face grew whiter and her limbs
weaker.

"I shall never see her again!"
she cried, sinking down upon the
steps of the porch. "Never, never,
never! And I scolded her this
morning. 'Oh, my little lamb!'"

"We shall find her yet," said old
Mrs. Bailey soothingly. "She's got
tired and coddled down to sleep
somewhere. Or perhaps she's off
with some of the neighbors' chil-
dren."

Baby's mother shook her head.
She knew that was only said to
comfort her. All the children in
the neighborhood had been for the
last hour engaged in the search.
She could see them counting the
field beyond the house, looking be-
hind the stone hedge and among
the blackberry bushes that skirted
the field.

Baby could not have been stolen.
No suspicious looking character
had been seen lurking about, and
nobody could have got away with
her without being seen. There had
been no one near the house all the
morning except old Deacon Pet-
tengill, who left his wagon opposite
the gate long enough to look at a
yoke of fat steers in the barnyard.

The sun went down at last, and
one by one the neighbors slowly
came in from the search and gath-
ered around the stricken mother,
in the yard. All had words of
comfort, but they sounded false
and hollow.

"I can't give her up so," she
moaned. "She must be somewhere
near. Help me look a little longer—
just a little longer."

"I don't believe she's been out-
side the gate," said one. "We can't
find any trace of her anywhere."
Stems to me she would have
dropped her doll or some-
thing, if she'd gone far."

"We've looked everywhere,"
said one of the boys. "We've
poked open every bunch of bushes
on both sides of the road, between
here and Danahy's pasture bars;
and she couldn't have got any fur-
ther than that. If she was in the
meadow, let us should see her cer-
tainly, or in the back pasture, be-
cause there ain't any bushes or
woods."

"Have you looked in the well?"
said old Mrs. Thompson. "Now
it's just as likely as not she's fell in
there. The curbin' ain't none too
safe."

"egh ain't there—we've looked,"
said one of the boys, quickly not-
ing the spasm of pain that passed
over the face of baby's mother at
the words.

"There's a team a-coming!" sud-
denly shouted one of a little knot
of boys outside the gate. "Now
we can send word down to the vil-
lage, and raise 'em to help hunt."

"It's Deacon Pettengill's horse,"
said another, who hastily climbed
the fence for a better look, "and
the Deacon's driving, too. Some-
thing's the matter, he's putting on
the heels."

"What's he got on his lap?" asked
one woman peering through the
fence. "Why I do believe it's ba-
by!"

There was a rush to the gate as
Deacon stopped his horse with a
loud "Whoon!"

"Lost anything?" he inquired as
he stepped over the wheel, with a
little bundle in his arms.

"Baby! baby!" and the next
moment the little cause of all the
trouble and pain was tightly
clashed in his mother's arms.

"You see," said the Deacon, in
answer to the multitudinous in-
quiries as to how, when and where
he had come across baby, "after I left
here, early this afternoon, I thought
I heard something under the wa-
gon; but I didn't pay any at-
tention to it, and forgot all about it
before I got home. I turned out
the mare and run the wagon under
the shed, for it began to look like
rain. 'Long about five o'clock
Joel he went to take out a bag of
rye meal that I brought up for
Piper's, and all at once, as he was
liftin' it onto his back, he dropped
it and he fell right out. 'Come
here, Deacon,' says he, 'where on
earth did this come from?' I was
grindin' a scythe out at the east
end of the shed, but I dropped it
pretty quick and started. He was
holding up the buffalo robe from
the hind end of the wagon; and
there, do you believe it, was that
little 'uns! He crept with her rag
doll cuddled up to his 'tits, lyin' on
some meal bags fast asleep. She
must have crawled into the wagon
and hid down while I was lookin'
at the steers, and the joltin' got
her asleep. I tell you I wasn't
long huntin' up again; and I never
drows so like all possessed but once
before in my life, and that was
when Hiram broke his leg fallin' off
the barn."

So baby was found, and the great
heart, brimmed over with joy;
while the mother, close to whose
breast the little tired head was
clashed, poured out her soul in
thankful gratitude to him who had,
through that brief, but bitter lesson,
taught her more of the divine na-
ture of love than she had before
learned in all the days of her
mortal sojourn.

Walnut stumps have become
an article of merchandise, and
many of them are very valuable.
The early grain of the roots is
used for veneering, and some
stumps are worth \$150, after being
properly worked into slabs.

As Illinois paper speaks of three
men who have gone crazy recently
—one for love, one for religion, and
one on general principles.

As exchange says: "The com-
positors in the office of the Boston
Globe embrace to him who had,
through that brief, but bitter lesson,
taught her more of the divine na-
ture of love than she had before
learned in all the days of her
mortal sojourn."

The highest office within the gift
of the Government is the superin-
tendency of the weather signal sta-
tion at Pike's Peak.

I have seen persons who gather for
the parlor their choicest flowers, just
as they begin to open into full bloom
and fragrance, but some passers-by
should tear them from the bush and
destroy them. Does not God some-
times gather into heaven young and
innocent children for the same reason
—lest some rude hand may despoil
them of their beauty?

Advance in old age, says Cicero, is
foolish; for, when one is aware that
there is no more to be done for the
rest of the world, the nearer we approach to our
journey's end.

ANECDOTES OF MARSHAL SU- VOROFF.

The stories told of Marshal Su-
voroff display, better than whole
pages of description, the wonder-
ful way in which he contrived to
adapt himself to the rude spirits
with whom he had to deal, without
losing one jot of his authority.

One of his most humorous anec-
dotes was told by one of his
favorite jokes was to confuse a
man by asking him unexpectedly:
"How many stars are there in the
sky?"

On one occasion he put this
question to one of his sentries, on a
bitter January night, such as
only Russia can produce. The sol-
dier, not a whit disturbed, answer-
ed coolly, "Wait a little and I'll
tell you;" and he deliberately be-
gan to count: "One, two, three,"
etc. In this way he went gravely
on to a hundred, at which point
Suvoroff, who was already half-fro-
zen, thought it high time to ride
off, not, however, without inquir-
ing the name of this ready reckon-
er. The next day the latter found
himself promoted, and the story
(which Suvoroff told with great
glee to his staff) speedily made its
way through the whole army.

On another occasion one of his
generals of division sent him a
sergeant with dispatches, at the
same time recommending the bear-
er to Suvoroff's notice. The Mar-
shal, as usual, proceeded to test
him by a series of whimsical ques-
tions, but the catchment was
equal to the occasion.

"How far is it to the moon?"
asked Suvoroff.

"Two of your Excellency's forced
marches," answered the sergeant.

"If your men began to give way
in a battle, what would you do?"

"I'd tell them that just behind
the enemy's line there was a wagon
load of corn brandy."

"Supposing you were blockaded,
and you had no provisions left, how
would you supply yourself?"

"From the enemy."

"How many fish are there in the
sea?"

"As many as have not been
caught."

And so the examination went on
till Suvoroff, finding his new ac-
quaintance armed at all points, at
length asked him as a final poser:
"What is the difference between
your colonel and myself?"

"The difference is this," replied
the soldier coolly, "my colonel can
not make me a captain, but your
Excellency has only to say the
word!"

Suvoroff, struck by his shrewd-
ness kept his eye upon the man,
and in no long time after actually
gave him the specified promotion.
—All the Year Round.

BREAD FROM WOOD.

Professor Liebig says:—A new
and peculiar process of vegetation
exists in all perennial plants, such
as shrubs, fruit and forest trees,
after the complete maturity of
their fruit. The stem of annual
plants at this period of their
growth becomes woody, and their
leaves change in color. The
leaves of trees and shrubs, on the
contrary, remain in activity until
the commencement of the winter.
The formation of the layers of
wood progresses, the wood be-
comes harder and more solid, but
after August the plants form no
more wood, all the absorbent
carbonic acid is employed for the
production of nutritive matter for
the following year; instead of woody
fibre, starch is formed, and is dis-
tributed through every part of the
plant by the autumnal sap. Ac-
cording to the observations of M.
Heyer, the starch thus deposited in
the body of the tree can be recog-
nized in its known form by the aid
of a good microscope. The bark
of several species and pine trees
contain so much of this substance
that it can be extracted from them
as from potatoes by trituration with
water. It exists also in the roots
and other parts of perennial plants
to such an extent as to have been
employed in the preparation of
bread in famines. In illustration
of which we quote the following
directions, given by Professor An-
drieh for preparing a palatable
and nutritious bread from the bark
and other woods destitute of tur-
pentine. Everything soluble in
water is first removed by frequent
maceration and boiling; the wood
is then to be reduced to a minute
state of division, not merely into
fine fibres, but actual powder; and
after being repeatedly subjected to
heat in an oven, is ground in the
usual manner of corn. Wood thus
prepared, according to the author,
acquires the smell and taste of corn
flour. It is, however, never quite
white. It agrees with corn flour
in not fermenting without the ad-
dition of leaven, and in this case
some leaven of corn flour is found
to answer best. With this it makes
a perfectly uniform and spongy
bread; and when it is thoroughly
baked and has much crust, it has
a much better taste of bread than
what in time of scarcity is prepa-
red from the bran and husks of
corn. Wood flour also, boiled in
water, forms a thick, tough, trem-
bling jelly, which is very nutri-
tious. —Scientist for September.

GREENEY'S managers have
stopped his Saturday matinees.
Too much talking.

A microscopic lens was recently
made in London. At a cost of £250,
from a diamond. The magnifying
power of the lens is an increase
over that of glass in the propor-
tion of eight to three.

THE GRAIN PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It may be an interesting fact not
generally known that we produce
more grain in this country, than they
do in any other. Of all kinds
grain in the United States we pro-
duce in 1870, 1,221,428,422 bushels,
or over 28 bushels to each in-
habitant. For the same year the
production of united Europe was
only 4,583,609,821 bushels of grain;
and with a population of 250,375,
584 souls, gives just 18 to every
individual. With the millions of
acres of productive land yet in a
wild state, and the reclaiming of
many millions more that have been
called swamp lands, it will be a
long time ere we cease to produce
more than we consume.

PROGRESS OF THE HOSEA TUNNEL.
IN JULY, 1872.—East End, 129 feet;
Central shaft, eastward, 109 feet;
West End, 145 feet. Total length
opened to August 1st, 1872. East
End, 10,685 feet; Central shaft,
east, 1,010 feet; west, 329 feet;
Total, 12,024 feet; West End, 8,063
feet. Length remaining to be
opened Aug. 1st, 1872: Between
East End and Central Shaft, 1,133
feet (being 187 feet less than one-
quarter of a mile); between West
End and Central Shaft, 3,592 feet,
being 105 feet less than three-quar-
ters of a mile.

Legal.

CARDINALS BALK.—In the matter of the
estate of Charles A. Gervais, a minor, a
Sister in law, after the death of her husband,
Charles A. Gervais, died testate, leaving a
will, the last of which was dated the 1st of
June, 1872, in which he bequeathed to his
wife, Mary A. Gervais, the sum of \$10,000,
to be paid to her in installments of \$1,000
per annum, the first payment to be made on
the 1st of January, 1873, and the balance
to be paid on the 1st of January, 1874, and
the balance to be paid on the 1st of Janu-
ary, 1875, and the balance to be paid on the
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